

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

CARL ULRICH

Plaintiff,

-v.-

DIVERSIFIED CONSULTANTS
INTERNATIONAL *d/b/a DIVERSIFIED
CONSULTANTS, INC.*

Defendant(s).

Civil Action No:

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Carl Ulrich (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), a New Jersey resident, by and through his attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC, as and for its Complaint against Defendant against Defendant Diversified Consultants International d/b/a Diversified Consultants, Inc. (hereinafter “Defendant” or “DCI”), respectfully sets forth, complains and alleges, upon information and belief, the following:

INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (hereinafter, “the FDCPA” or “Act”) in 1977 in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect

consumers,” and that “the effective collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.* § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws “were inadequate.” *Id.* §1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over all State law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action for damages and declaratory and injunctive relief arising from the Defendant's violation(s) of section 1692 et. seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”).

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of New Jersey, County of Ocean, residing at 320 Falcon Drive, Tuckerton, NJ 08087.

3. Diversified Consultants International d/b/a Diversified Consultants, Inc. is a “debt collector” as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address at 10550 Deerwood Park Boulevard, Suite 309, Jacksonville, FL, 32256.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

5. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

6. Some time prior to November 12, 2017, an obligation was allegedly incurred to TMobile.

7. The TMobile obligation arose out of a transaction wherein Plaintiff incurred a debt for personal, family or household purposes, namely personal telecommunications services.

8. The alleged TMobile obligation is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(5).

9. TMobile is a “creditor” as defined by 15 U.S.C. §1692a(4).

10. TMobile, or a subsequent owner of the TMobile debt, contracted with the Defendant to collect the alleged debt.

11. Defendant collects and attempts to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

Violation – November 12, 2017 Collection Letter

12. On or about November 12, 2017, Defendant sent Plaintiff an initial contact notice (the “Letter”) regarding the alleged debt owed. A true and accurate copy of the Letter is **attached as Exhibit A.**

13. When a debt collector solicits payment from a consumer, it must, within five days of an initial communication send the consumer a written notice containing:

- (1) the amount of the debt;
- (2) the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;
- (3) a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector;
- (4) a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of the judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
- (5) a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a).

14. The FDCPA further provides that "if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty day period . . . that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed . . . the debt collector shall cease collection . . . until the debt collector obtains verification of the debt . . . and a copy of such verification is mailed to the consumer by the debt collector." 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b).

15. Specifically, with regard to section 1692g(a)(3), the Third Circuit has made clear that “any dispute, to be effective, must be in writing.” *Graziano v. Harrison*, 950 F.2d 107, 112 (3d Cir. 1991).

16. Thus, within the Third Circuit, a debt collector’s written disclosure must convey the requirement that a consumer must dispute a debt in writing under §1692g(a)(3).

17. [I]n order to comply with the requirements of § 1692g, more is required than the mere inclusion of the statutory debt validation notice in the debt collection letter—the required notice must also be conveyed effectively to the debtor.” *Wilson v. Quadramed Corp.*, 225 F.3d 350, 354 (3d Cir. 2000), as amended (Sept. 7, 2000) (citations omitted). A debt collector violates the FDCPA when a validation notice is “overshadowed” or “contradicted by other portions of the communication. *Id.* at 111; *Wilson*, 225 F.3d at 354.

18. The Letter does not meet the required guidelines of the FDCPA, as interpreted by the Third Circuit, because it falsely omits the requirement of the “G Notice” in the first sentence by leaving out the requirement that a consumer must dispute in writing.

19. In omitting the writing requirement, Defendant falsely communicates the consumer’s requirements under the FDCPA.

20. Furthermore, the second sentence of the “G Notice” begins: “If you notify this office in writing...”, implying that the writing requirement is voluntary. When coupled with the failure of the first sentence to contain any mention of the word “writing,” the least sophisticated consumer would be confused as to what his actual requirements were for properly disputing the debt.

21. Pursuant to section 1692g(a)(3), the Third Circuit has made clear that “**any dispute, to be effective, must be in writing**.” *Graziano v. Harrison*, 950 F.2d 107, 112 (3d

Cir. 1991). Thus, a written disclosure that fails to convey the requirement that a consumer must dispute a debt in writing falls afoul of the FDCPA's requirements.

22. This false and inaccurate portion of the Letter is misleading because it fails to advise Plaintiff of the proper method for exercising his dispute and validation rights under the FDCPA.

23. Plaintiff sustained an informational injury as he was not fully apprised of his rights and responsibilities necessary to properly exercise his options under §1692g.

24. As a result of Defendant's false statements, Plaintiff effectively waived his rights to this statutorily available information because he was not properly informed of the "G-Notice" requirements set forth in the FDCPA, as interpreted in the Third Circuit.

25. As a result of Defendant's deceptive, misleading and false debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692e
et seq.

26. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

27. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

28. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

29. Defendant violated §1692e:

a. As the Letter it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate.

b. By making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).

30. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II
VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692g
et seq.

31. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

32. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692g.

33. Pursuant to 15 USC §1692g, a debt collector:

Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing –

1. The amount of the debt;
2. The name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;
3. A statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any

portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt-collector;

4. A statement that the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
5. A statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

34. The Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1692g, by falsely misstating the consumer's rights by omitting the requirement that he must request validation and make any dispute of the debt in writing.

35. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692g et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

36. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Carl Ulrich, demands judgment from Defendant Diversified Consultants International d/b/a Diversified Consultants, Inc. as follows:

1. For actual damages provided and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)1);
2. For statutory damages provided and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A));
3. For attorney fees and costs provided and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(3));
4. A declaration that the Defendants practices violated the FDCPA; and
5. For any such other and further relief, as well as further costs, expenses and disbursements of this action as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: Hackensack, New Jersey
November 7, 2018

/s/ Yaakov Saks

By: Yaakov Saks, Esq.

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